

our fellow-man! We are not even slightly squeamish; we have not a single conscientious scruple; we give our adherence to the Constitution, and to

THE WHOLE OF IT' : True, its provisions on the subject of slavery are 'opposed to personal liberty and to natural right'; but it was believed that, without these compromises, it could never have been adopted, and that the union of the States was well worth the price of these concessions.—THE PRICE OF BLOOD—the violation of justice, the sacrifice of honor, the immolation of humanity, the subversion of the moral government of God, and the substitution in its place of a ferocious slaveholding oligarchy! Nay, more—there is no doubt that these views of the framers of the Constitution have always been, and are now, sustained by an immense majority of the people of the United States, who have been indebted—mark this!—under Heaven, for their unexampled growth and prosperity, to ^{the} THE WISE PROVISIONS of that inestimable instrument'!!!

What audacity of confession, what shamelessness of face, what blasphemy of language is this! Not a whisper of regret—not a hint of amendment—not a word of contrition! To the manacled and bleeding slave, not a tear is given, not a glance of pity vouchsafed; but to his tyrant-master, perpetual fealty is pledged, and promises of co-operation are renewed, in the name of the people of Massachusetts; for they are 'a law-abiding and order-loving community'!

Every nerve within us trembles with indignation ! All the moral elements of our being are stirred, like a storm-swept sea ! O the demoralizing, deadening, stultifying effects of slavery upon the Northern intellect, conscience and heart ! They who can intelligently prepare or understandingly sanction such a Report as we are reviewing, are laboring under a fatal delusion, if they suppose that they are honest, virtuous, upright, in the sight of God or the pure in heart ! Their morality is strictly conventional, their benevolence sentimental, their piety in accordance with popular taste and fashion. They are destitute of moral courage, worshippers at the shrine of expediency, and devout only when religion walks in silver slippers.

The less that is said in eulogy of 'the framers of the Constitution,' the better. Whatever was really meritorious in their character, we think we perceive and appreciate; and we desire to remember that the best men have their defects, and the vilest some commendable traits. But now that they are become objects of popular idolatry—now that it is fashionable to exalt them 'above all that is called God'—now that the image which they set up,

is declared to be instinct with a divine life, and worthy of universal worship—it becomes an indispensable duty to dispel the illusion, to break the image in pieces, and to expose the criminality of those who fashioned it.

The framers of the Constitution are not worthy of reverence, for they were not men of integrity, they were not lovers of liberty for all mankind, their 'patriotism' was marked by intense selfishness, they 'died in the sight of the Lord,' they were recreant to their own heaven-attested principles; and by their unrighteous example, they have cursed their descendants with a grievous curse. While declaring it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty, many of them were slaveholders and slave-breeders, and all of them connived at the traffic in human flesh! They deliberately sacrificed—to subserve their own purposes—the rights and liberties of half a million of the people, now multiplied to three millions; and on the necks of this immense mass they based their 'glorious Union,' cementing it with the blood of their victims! It is only the righteous who shall be held in everlasting remembrance.

Let us now turn to the extracts from the Report, relating to the extension of slavery. How emphatic the language! how uncompromising the spirit! how deep the moral tone! what dread of sin! how slight the regard for the Union, in comparison with the reverence for God! what readiness to meet all possible consequences arising from a steadfast adherence to principle, and to adopt the maxim, '*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum!*' The thought of extending slavery is

insupportable; such an act would be 'a sin before God and man, for which there could be no compensation and no equivalent'! To sanction it would be 'doing that which morality and religion alike forbid'; and come what may by a refusal to give that sanction—even the dissolution of the Union—temporal blessings must not be bought by the price of wrong-doing. 'If we are called upon to do wrong, we prefer to suffer wrong'—'we will endure the shadow of sorrow, but not the stain of guilt'!

Do we object to this? No—we endorse it all. Such sentiments are worthy of any age, of any people; they animated the soul of Jesus, and inspired the acts of the apostles, and sustained the spirits of ‘the noble army of martyrs and confessors’ of old. They make ‘a firm adherence to duty’ the paramount obligation, which may not be set aside to escape temporal misfortune, whatever their number or extent. But how incongruous their solemn enunciation in a Report which eulogises, as worthy of all ‘reverence,’ the framers of a Constitution which provides for the recapture of fugitive slaves, and gives its sanction and

protection to system of unparallelled bondage—a bondage, 'one hour of which,' said Jefferson, 'is fraught with more misery than ages of that which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose.' If Carolina may hold slaves, why not California? If the soil of Texas may be cultivated by slave labor, why not that of New Mexico? If fifteen slaveholding States may be attached to 'our glorious Union,' why not sixteen, or sixty? If it be not sinful to conspire for the perpetual enslavement of three millions of people, how can it be a sin to double the number? If the provisions of the Constitution, relating to slavery, 'are opposed to personal liberty and to natural right,' and yet that instrument is to be cherished and obeyed, 'THE WHOLE OF IT,'—why have any scruples as to their further extension? If 'the union of the States was well worth the price of these concessions,' why would not its preservation be worth the price of similar concessions? If our fathers were justified in do-

ing evil that good might come, why may not their example be safely imitated? If the existence of slavery be not a sin and a shame, why should its extension cause us to 'tremble for ourselves and our children'?

Such is the moral confusion which pervades the entire Report under review. The pledges made to the Slave Power, of fealty to it under the Constitution to the extent stipulated, are not idle words in the Report, but will be redeemed, beyond question. But is there any intention of carrying out the solemn de-

clarations against the extension of slavery, in case that new deed of blood be consummated? No, not the slightest! Though the Missouri line of compromise should be run to the Pacific, the cry would still be—*'The Union—it must be preserved!'* It is true, one of the Resolutions appended to the Report is in the following language:—

—Resolved, That the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yields to none of her sister States in attachment to the Union; but that the further extension of slavery would be, in our opinion, be alike a national misfortune and a moral wrong, to which no threats of dissolution and no fear of consequences can ever induce us to give our assent."

This means nothing more than that Massachusetts will vote for the Wilmot Provision, being assured that Southern threats of Disunion are only for effect, and therefore "no fear of consequences" need be cherished, but it does not mean that should slavery be allowed to

CAUTION

All persons are hereby cautioned against the imposition of WILLIAM JONES, once a slave, who is coming from place to place, collecting money, on the pretence of wishing to purchase his wife and children. He was last heard of in N. Bridgewater. He has already collected upwards of \$120, and can give no account of its appropriation.

Knowing him to have been a slave, and giving credence to other parts of his story, I was induced, in September last, to give him a recommendatory letter, which he has aided him in raising the above sum. He promised to deposit his collections with me, for safe keeping, which he has not done. A month since, I withdrew that letter, and warned him to cease his collections on the public. But he has been false in this, as in other cases, and it now becomes my duty to give this publicity to his course, and to caution all persons against being further deceived by him.

P. S. Let it be noticed that the above-mentioned person is not the THOMAS JONES, from North Carolina, who spoke at the late annual meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society in Faneuil Hall, and who has recently published a brief Narrative of his experience in Slavery for forty-three years.

Boston, Feb. 22d. SAMUEL MAY, JR.


NOTICE.

In all cases where lectures are notified to be given by the Agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, it is to be understood that the time meant is the *evening*, unless otherwise mentioned.

JONATHAN WALKER,
On his return from Vermont, will endeavor to be at the following specified places, at the times mentioned, and will give one or two lectures at each place, in aid of the friends of the oppressed will make the needful arrangements:—

Dilford,	N. H., Friday,	March 8.
Kashua,	" Sunday,	" 10.
Kollis,	" Monday,	" 11.
Sterling,	Mass., Wednesday,	" 13.
Southboro',	" Friday,	" 15.
Fopkinton,	" Sat. and Sun.	" 16-17.
Walpole,	" Monday,	" 18.
Southboro',	" Tuesday,	" 19.
Karynham,	" Wednesday,	" 20.
East Bridgewater,	" Thursday,	" 21.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
A Quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be held at Lynn, on Saturday, the 20th inst. to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. The Board of Managers are desirous that this meeting should be one of the most spirited and profitable meetings ever held in the County. As the Legislature is almost wholly employed in discussing the questions, whether this course of slavery shall be extended, over new regions of territory or be annihilated, and as the friends of Freedom are now in the minority, and are calling Conventions to take measures to strengthen Slavery—surely the friends of Freedom ought to be equally vigilant and active. Come, then, and let us show to the Legislature, that we are not so much means for the overthrow of this giant sin. Wm. L. Garrison, Lucy Stone, with other eloquent speakers are engaged to be present. Rev. Samuel Johnson will deliver the address at the close of the meeting, Sunday evening, upon the present aspect of the cause, and the duty of the Abolitionists. Per order of the Board of Managers.

 The meeting will be held at Lyceum Hall.
RUTH BUFFUM, Sec. Soc.

LOWELL.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Lowell, in the CITY HALL, on Sunday next, March 10th, commencing at 10-12 o'clock, A. M.

PARKER PILBERRY, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and LUCY STONE, on behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will attend this meeting.

☞ All persons are invited to be present.

LUCY STONE,

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—

Rockport,	☞ Tuesday,	March 12.
Manchester,	☞ Wednesday,	" 13.
Gloucester,	☞ Thursday,	" 14.
	☞ Friday,	" 15.

PARKER PILLSBURY,
An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society will lecture as follows:—

Reading,	Friday,	March 8.
Rockport,	{ Tuesday,	" 12.
	{ Wednesday,	" 13.
Gloucester,	Thursday,	" 14.

Manchester, Friday, " 15.

ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK.

Mrs. HENRY BIRD will give instructions in Ornamental Needle-Work, in a course of lessons, commencing on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25, and repeating every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at No. 8, Southac street, Boston. She has met with much success in Providence and Pawtucket, having been patronized by ladies without distinction of color. For further particulars, inquire at No. 8, Southac street.

HOUSES IN NEPONSET.
For sale or to let, a two story house now building near Neponset Depot, containing eight rooms, and pleasantly situated on elevated land, commanding a fine view of Dorchester, Commercial Point, Boston Harbor, Squantum and Quincy Bay, and within a short distance of the Beach at the mouth of Neponset river. If not sold in April, it will be let for one year. Also a cheap two story house near the Depot price \$1,600, rent \$130, possession given the first of April. Inquire of H. W. BLANCHARD, Neponset.

DIED,

In Northampton, on Tuesday, February 26, of dypent consumption, HALL JUDD, in the 34th year of his age—in full possession of his faculties to the last with cheerful serenity, and full of hope. His judgment was fully matured beyond his years, and his life a beautiful exemplification of the practical Christianity and true reformer. He was formerly excommunicated from the Edwards Church, for exercising his freedom

of conscience with regard to the Sabbath, &c. He is
great loss to us all.—*Com.*

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Feb. 8 F. S. CABOT, Agent.

